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what to believe but how to live, since economic activities make up a very large part of life.

The last part of the volume contains three papers by the editors, "A Living Wage," and "The Reconciliation of Capital and Labor," by Rev. Ryan, and "A Catholic Social Platform," by Rev. Husslein.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

JOHN EDWARD OSTER

The Negro Question in the French Revolution. By CHARLES OSCAR HARDY. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1919. Pp. 91. \$1.25.

This doctor's dissertation contains a valuable and detailed account of the struggle from 1789 to 1794 in the three revolutionary assemblies of France for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Although the five years' struggle was motivated throughout by the idea of personal liberty, this concept was utilized to hinder the granting of freedom to the slaves. For example: "You have declared sacred the right of property. But would not the property of the colonist be destroyed by the compulsory liberation of his slaves?"

The overthrow of slavery in the French colonies was not caused primarily by the recklessness of the revolutionary assemblies or by a purely sympathetic interest in bondmen, but because the example of the Revolution itself had set afire the spirit of the slaves in the colonies long before the men who directed the Revolution "were ready to apply the principle to the solution of the problem of slavery."

This document will serve as an excellent basis for making comparative studies of the abolition movement in the world. In overthrowing slavery it is perhaps natural that France should have preceded both Great Britain and the United States—"the prejudice of color being almost unknown in France."

EMORY S. BOGARDUS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

What's on the Worker's Mind? By WHITING WILLIAMS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Pp. 329. \$2.50.

The great virtue of this volume lies in the fact that it presents a wide and varied assortment of concrete, first-hand data on the problems of industrial relations. Students of personnel administration will find little that is new in the way of fundamental principles, but they will find these principles buttressed and vitalized by a wide and pertinent assortment of concrete illustrations.